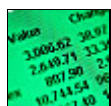


1345.4 - SA Stats, Jul 2007

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 31/07/2007

Summary

Overview



In this issue of SA Stats

31/07/2007 | This issue of SA Stats focuses on the participation in sport and physical recreation activities of adults living in South Australia in 2005–06. This issue will also feature the initial article in a series focusing on South Australia's demographic, social and economic characteristics based on the latest Census data.



Demography

Includes: **Estimated Resident Population**

03/07/2007 | The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,575,700 at 31 December 2006, an increase of 16,100 persons (0.9%) since 31 December 2005.



State Accounts

Includes: **State Final Demand, Household Final Consumption Expenditure**

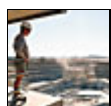
03/07/2007 | South Australia's March 2007 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,893m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$249,793m.



Consumption

Includes: **Retail Turnover, New Motor Vehicle Sales**

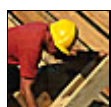
03/07/2007 | The March 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,361.1m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,929.1m.



Investment

Includes: **Private New Capital Expenditure, Mineral and Petroleum Exploration Expenditure**

03/07/2007 | Between the September 2006 and the December 2006 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.1% to \$1,171m.



Production

Includes: **Building Approvals**

03/07/2007 | In March 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 893. Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,162.



Prices

Includes: **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

03/07/2007 | The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 1.8% in the 12 months to March 2007, compared with a 2.4% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities.



Labour Force

Includes: **Job Vacancies, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

03/07/2007 | In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies increased to about 10,200 in May 2007 from 9,900 in February 2007. The May 2007 vacancies were 6% lower than in May 2006.



Incomes

Includes: **Average Weekly Earnings**

03/07/2007 | The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia has increased by 2.6% in the 12 months to February 2007 reaching \$999.50.



International Merchandise Trade

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

03/07/2007 | The value of South Australian merchandise exports (in original terms) was \$740m in March 2007 up 33.6% from \$554m in January 2007. The value of merchandise imports decreased to \$576m in March 2007 from \$597m in February 2007.



Housing Finance

Includes: **Housing Finance Commitments**

03/07/2007 | The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 9.7% to \$926m in the 12 months to March 2007.



Environment

Includes: **Use of Transport**

03/07/2007 | Four in five SA cars carry only one passenger.

In this Issue



IN THIS ISSUE

This month's articles present data from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) and from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. The first article focuses on the participation in sport and physical recreation activities of adults living in South Australia in 2005–06. The second is the initial article in a series focusing on South Australia's demographic, social and economic characteristics based on the latest Census data.

Key points from the article **Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities – South Australia**:

- The rates of participation in sports and physical recreation activities in South Australia were similar to Australia in 2005–06.
- Almost twice as many South Australians participated in non-organised than organised sports or physical recreation activities.
- Walking was the most popular physical recreation activity for South Australia in 2005–06.
- Insufficient time due to work/study was the most common constraint to participation among South Australians.
- Health and fitness were the most common motivators for participation in South Australia.

In the article, **Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities – South Australia** data have been rounded. Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

Key findings from **South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society** include:

- The median age of South Australians increased from 35 years in 1996 to 39 in 2006.
- In 2006, 34% of South Australian households fully owned their homes outright, compared to 40% in the 1996 Census.
- South Australia has a ratio of 97 males for every 100 females.

- The most common languages spoken in South Australian homes were English, Italian and Greek.
- Across the country, South Australia recorded the highest proportion of lone person households.
- South Australia recorded the second lowest median monthly home loan repayment in the country.

In the article, **South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society** data have been rounded. Other Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications referenced in the feature article.

Articles

Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities – South Australia

This article focuses on the participation in sport and physical recreation activities of adults living in South Australia based on data from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society

This is the initial article in a series focusing on South Australia's demographic, social and economic characteristics based on the latest data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Index of Articles published in SA Stats

Provides a historical listing of articles that have been released as part of this product

Demography



DEMOGRAPHY

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,575,700 at 31 December 2006, an increase of 16,100 persons (1.0%) since 31 December 2005. The annual population growth for the year ended 31 December 2005 was 0.9%. The total ERP was rebased on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing as of June 2006 and as such would be different from the total of population derived from the table components.

All states and territories recorded population growth over the 12 months ended 31 December 2006. Western Australia recorded the largest growth rate (2.1%) and Tasmania recorded the lowest growth rate (0.6%).

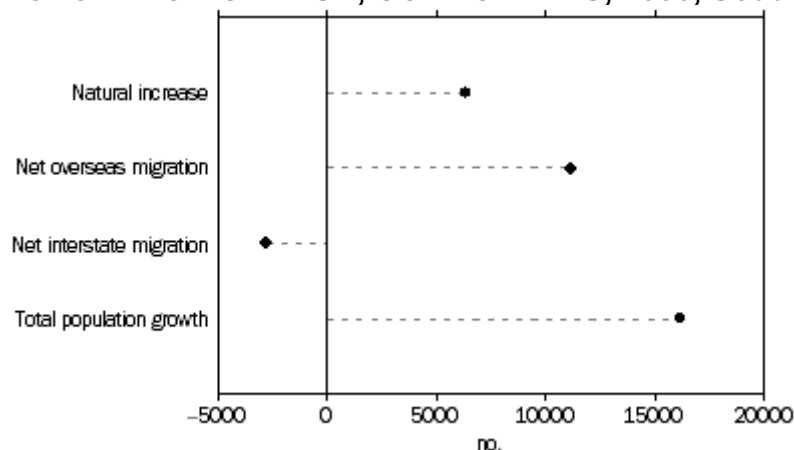
For the 12 months ending 31 December 2006, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. net of births and deaths) of 6,332 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 11,150 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 2,765 persons.

In the December 2006 quarter South Australia recorded a net natural increase of 1,514 persons and a gain in net overseas migration of 2,810 persons. For every quarter since September 1986, with the exception of June 1993 (-217 persons) and June 1994 (-5), there has been a net overseas migration gain in South Australia's ERP. Net interstate migration in the December 2006 quarter resulted in a loss of 1,100 persons from South Australia. Since September 1986, South Australia has only shown a net increase in population from interstate migration in 11 out of the 80 quarters, and 9 of these quarters occurred before March 1992.

Nationally, the preliminary ERP was 20,852,000 at 31 December 2006, an increase of 293,000 persons (1.4%) since 31 December 2005. The population growth rate for the year ended 31 December 2006 (1.4%) was about the same as that recorded for the year ended 31 December 2005 (1.4%). For the year ended 31 December 2006, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 132,051 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 147,723 people.

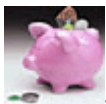
In the December 2006 quarter Australia's population recorded a natural increase of 34,694 persons. The net overseas migration for Australia resulted in a gain of 38,468 persons.

ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE, COMPONENTS, 2006, South Australia



Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

State Accounts



STATE ACCOUNTS

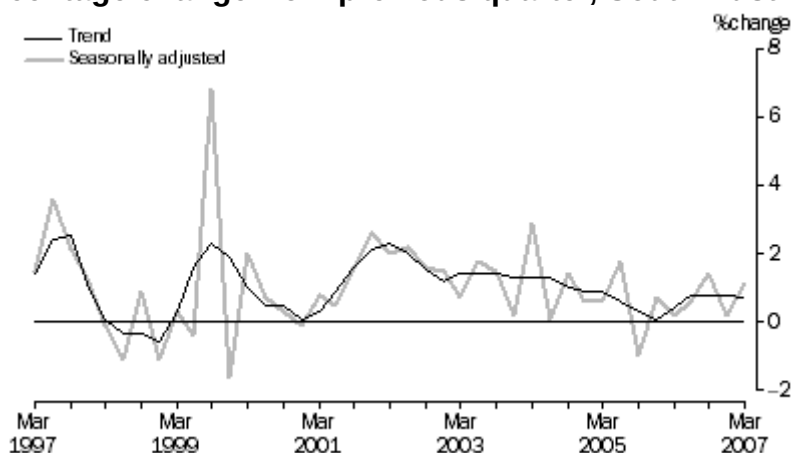
South Australia's March 2007 quarter State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$16,893m and Australia's Domestic Final Demand was \$249,793m.

The 0.7% increase in South Australia's State Final Demand recorded for the March 2007 quarter was less than the increase in the national Domestic Final Demand (1.1%). Of the other states and territories the strongest growth for the quarter was reported in Western Australia (up 2.3%). State Final Demand for the quarter fell in the Northern Territory by 0.1%.

In the March 1997 quarter South Australia's State Final Demand of \$11,323m comprised

7.0% of Australian Domestic Final Demand (\$161,178m); compared to 6.8% by the end of the March 2007 quarter. The proportional contribution to the Australian Domestic Final Demand of New South Wales and Tasmania also decreased over this time period while that of the other states and territories increased.

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter, South Australia



Source: Australian National Accounts (cat. no. 5206.0)

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

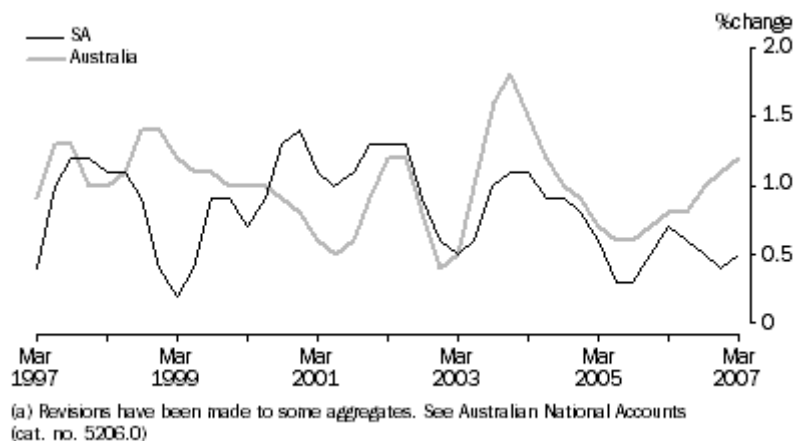
In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's March 2007 quarter HFCE was \$9,833m (7.0% of the national total of \$139,691m). This represented a 0.5% increase from the December 2006 quarter for South Australia and a 1.2% increase for Australia.

For the March 2007 quarter relative to the December 2006 quarter, Furnishings and household equipment (up 2.9%) recorded the greatest increase in expenditure for South Australia, followed by Purchase of vehicles (up 2.3%). For the same period, the greatest increases for Australia were in Purchase of vehicles (up 3.6%) and Furnishings and household equipment (up 2.0%). The March 2007 expenditure on Hotels, cafes and restaurants recorded the greatest decrease for South Australia (down 1.8%). No decreases were observed for Australia in this time.

Comparing the March 2007 quarter and the March 2006 quarter, HFCE increased by 2.1% for South Australia and 4.2% for Australia.

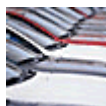
The expenditure components which showed the largest increases for South Australia when comparing the March 2007 and March 2006 quarters were: Furnishings and household equipment (up 11.9% to \$573m); and Operation of vehicles (up 5.7% to \$608m). The expenditure components which showed the largest increase for Australia when comparing the March 2007 and March 2006 quarters were: Furnishings and household equipment (up 8.8% to \$8,299m); Purchase of vehicles (up 6.8% to \$5,516m) and Transport services (up 6.7% to \$3,355m). Cigarettes and tobacco was the expenditure component which showed the largest decrease for both South Australia (a 3.3% decrease to \$178m) and Australia (a 2.4% decrease to \$2,324m).

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE(a), Trend, Chain volume measures, Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: [Australian National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5206.0)

Consumption

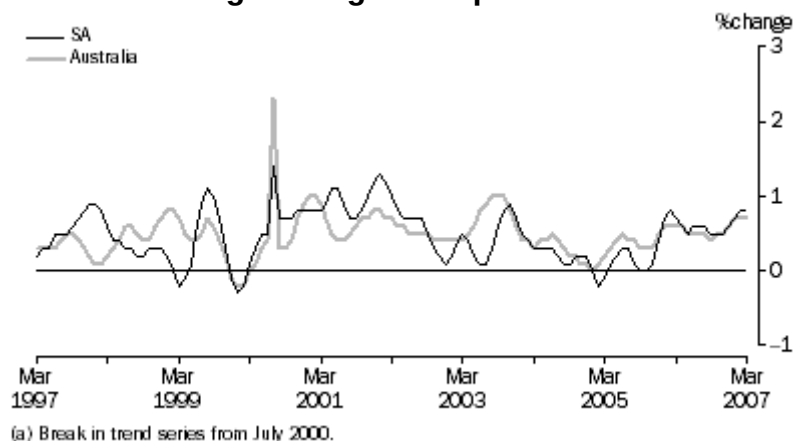


CONSUMPTION

RETAIL TURNOVER

The March 2007 trend estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,361.1m, compared with the Australian total of \$18,929.1m. This represents a 0.8% increase in turnover across all retail industries for South Australia and a 0.7% increase nationally from the previous month.

RETAIL TURNOVER(a), Current prices, Trend, Percentage change from previous month

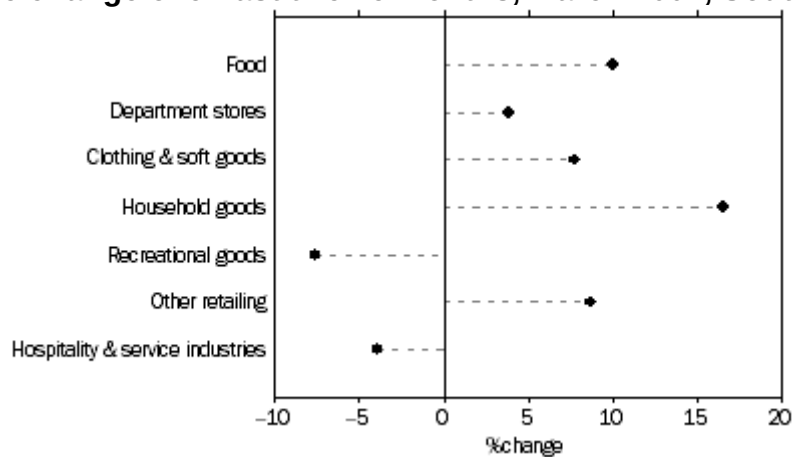


Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing March 2007 with March 2006, retail turnover (trend) increased by 7.5% for South Australia and 6.9% for Australia.

Over the same period, the two South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (trend) were Household goods, rising by 16.6% (to \$194.9m), and Food, rising by 10.0% (to \$604.4m). The South Australian industry group which reported the largest decrease in retail turnover (trend) was Recreational goods retailing, down by 7.6% to \$37.8m.

RETAIL TURNOVER BY INDUSTRY GROUP, Current prices, Trend, Percentage change over last twelve months, March 2007, South Australia

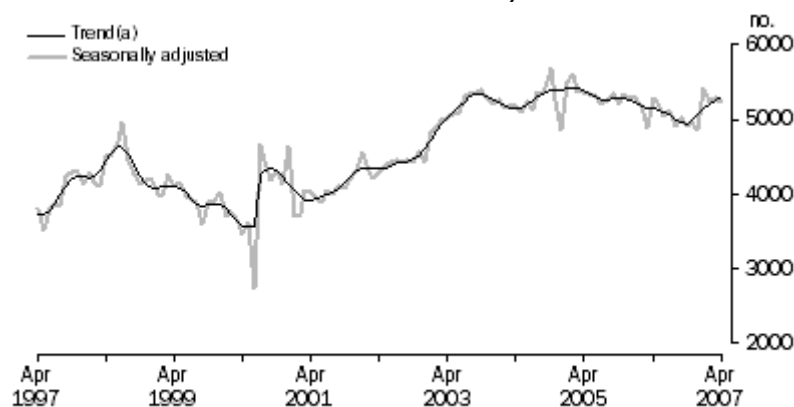


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In April 2007, 3,303 new passenger vehicles and 5,310 new vehicles in total (in trend terms) were sold in South Australia. Corresponding sales for Australia were 53,645 and 87,241

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES, South Australia



(a) Break in trend series between June 2000 & July 2000 with introduction of the New Tax System
Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Electronic Delivery, Feb. 2007 (cat. no. 9314.0.55.001)

Investments



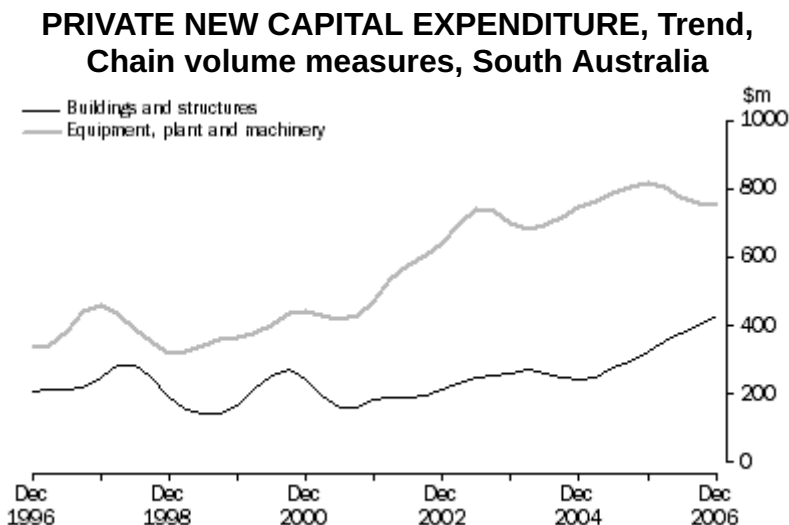
INVESTMENT

PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September 2006 and the December 2006 quarters, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure increased by 1.1% to \$1,171m. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 1% to \$751m, while expenditure on buildings and structures increased by 7.0% to \$430m. For the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia decreased by 0.3% to \$18,166m.

Comparing the December 2006 quarter with the December 2005 quarter, South Australia's

total private new capital expenditure increased by 2.8%. Expenditure on equipment, plant and machinery fell by 8.0%; expenditure on buildings and structures grew by 33.5%. Nationally, total private new capital expenditure increased by 1.8% for this twelve month period.



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

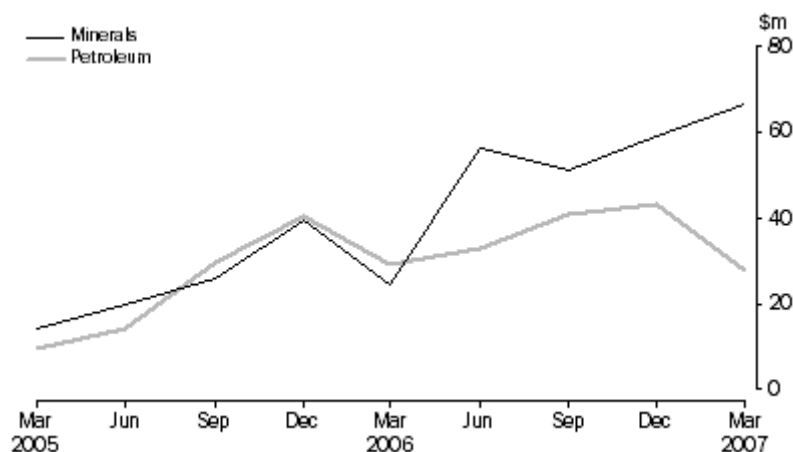
Since the March quarter 2005, when continuous data on mineral exploration by mineral type in South Australia became available, South Australian expenditure (in original terms) on non-petroleum mineral exploration more than quadrupled, from \$14.0m to \$66.5m in the March 2007 quarter. Over the same period, Australian expenditure on non-petroleum mineral exploration increased by about 64% from \$225.8m to \$369.3m

The South Australian increase is reflected in both exploration of new deposits (up from \$2.6m to \$15.2m), and exploration of existing deposits (\$11.4m to \$51.3m).

The main mineral types attracting the growth in South Australian mineral exploration were base metals (increasing from \$7.6m to \$37.8m), copper (from \$6.9m to \$27.3m) and Uranium (from \$2.5m to \$12.2m).

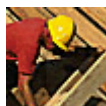
Petroleum exploration expenditure data for South Australia were only available on a continuous basis from the March 2005 quarter. The March 2007 quarter South Australian expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia (\$28.1m) was almost treble that of the March quarter 2005 (\$9.8m). Nationally, expenditure on petroleum exploration increased from \$269.2m in the March quarter 2005 to \$460.3m in the March 2007 quarter (a 71.0% increase). Expenditure on petroleum exploration showed a peak in the December 2006 quarter for both South Australia (\$43.4m) and Australia (\$544.5m).

MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia



Source: [Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8412.0)

Production



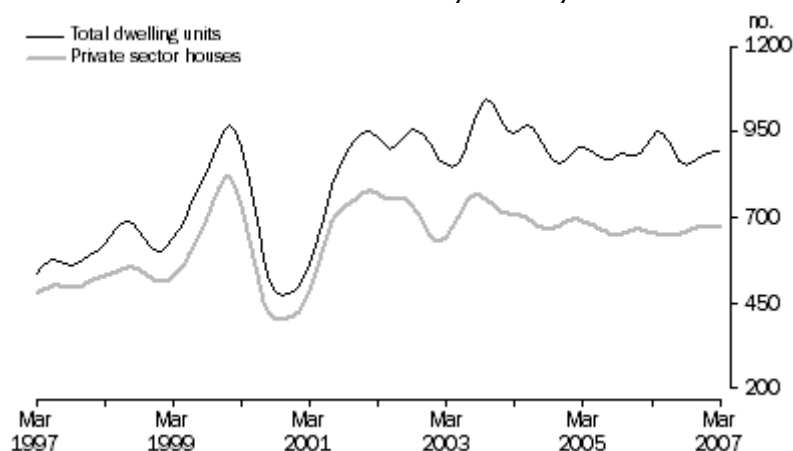
PRODUCTION

BUILDING APPROVALS

In March 2007, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved in South Australia was 893. This continues the steady recovery from September 2006 when approvals were at the lowest level (849) since March 2006. Nationally, the total number (in trend terms) of dwelling units approved was 12,162. This was the lowest number of approvals since September 2000 (9,270 approvals), and continues the downward trend from the peak in July 2006 (13,104 approvals).

The trend estimate for South Australian private sector house approvals rose for each of the last eight months to January 2007 (673 approvals) but fell very slightly (to 671) in March 2007.

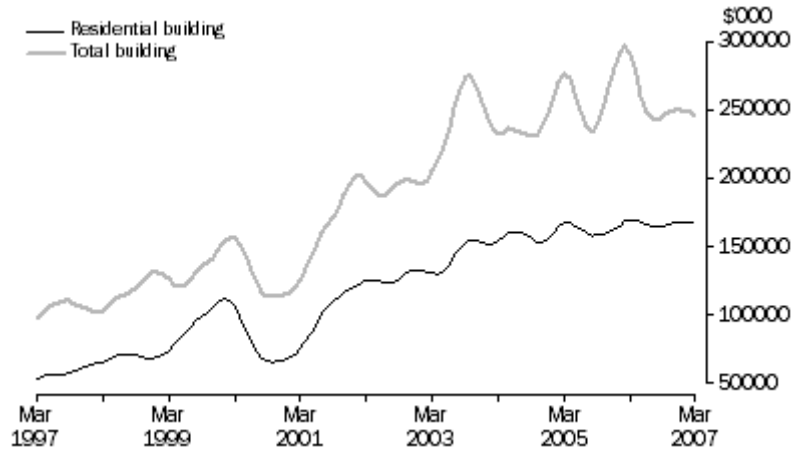
DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0)

In March 2007, the total value (in trend terms) of building approvals was \$245.1m for South Australia and \$5,550.2m for Australia.

VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

Prices

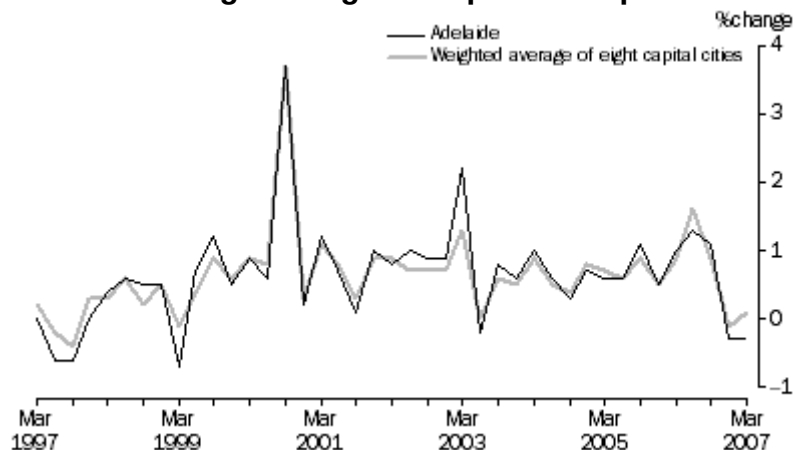


PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide increased by 1.8% in the 12 months to March 2007, compared with a 2.4% rise in the weighted average of eight capital cities. Adelaide's CPI fell by 0.3% in the March 2007, for the same period, the weighted average of eight capital cities rose by 0.1%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Original, Percentage change from previous quarter

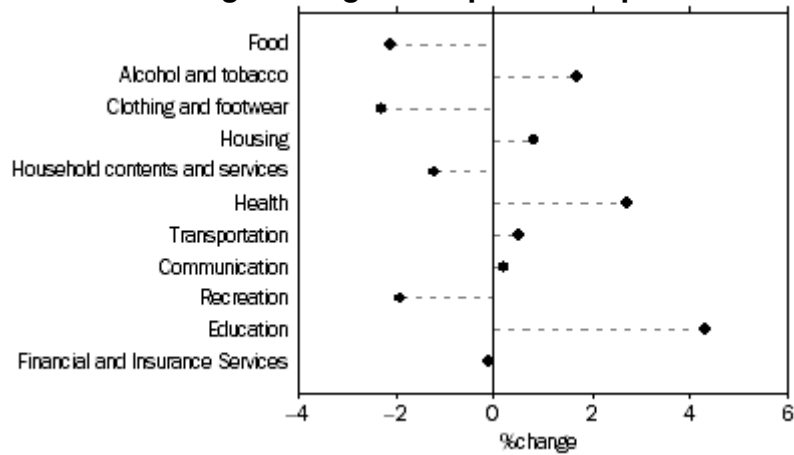


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

In the March 2007 quarter, the categories with the largest percentage decreases (contributing to the overall CPI movement for Adelaide) were Clothing and Footwear (2.3%); and Food (2.1%). The largest percentage increase occurred with Education (4.3%) with to the commencement of the new school year.

CPI MOVEMENT, ADELAIDE, Original - MARCH 2007 QUARTER,

Percentage change from previous quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Labour Force

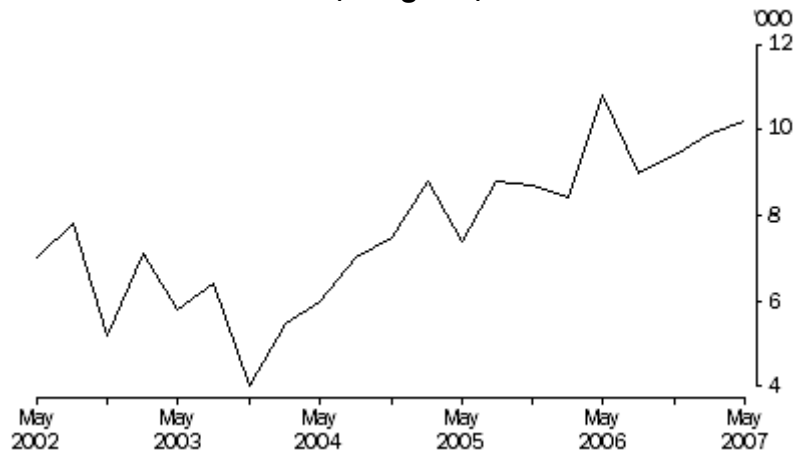


LABOUR FORCE

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, South Australia's total number of job vacancies increased to about 10,200 in May 2007 from 9,900 in February 2007. The May 2007 vacancies were 6% lower than in May 2006.

JOB VACANCIES, Original, South Australia

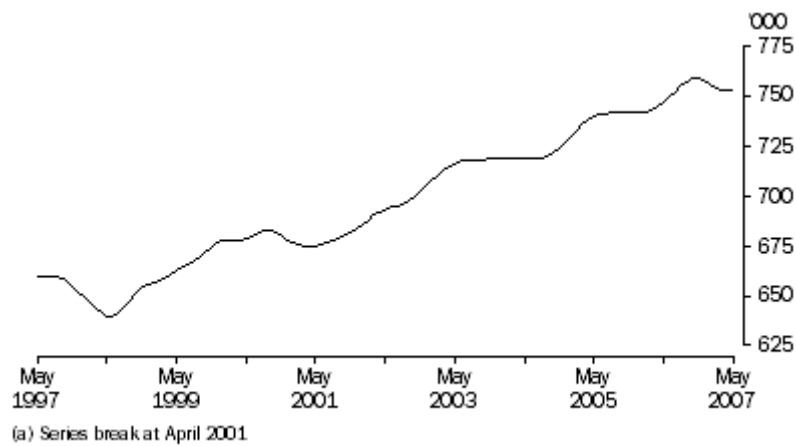


Source: Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0)

EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, total employment in South Australia fell by 0.8% from a record high of about 759,200 persons in November 2006 to 752,900 persons in May 2007. Total employment in Australia however recorded a series high of about 10,432,400 persons in May 2007.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), Trend, South Australia

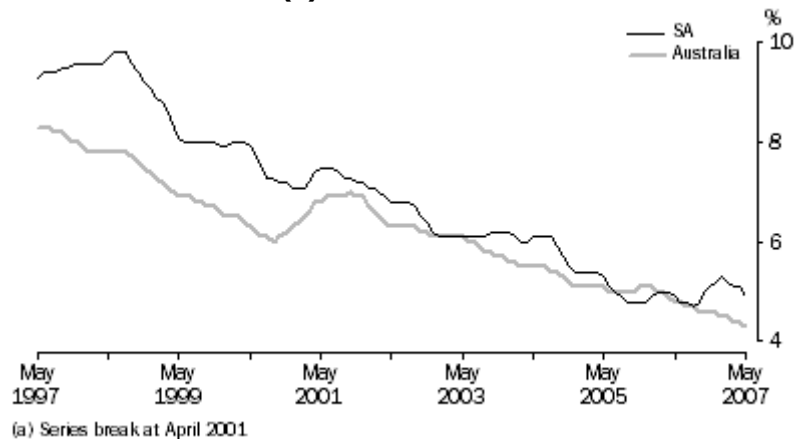


Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the unemployment rate for South Australia fell to 4.9% in May 2007 after reaching a peak of 5.3% in January 2007. Australia's unemployment rate fell to 4.3% in May 2007 (from 4.5% in January 2007).

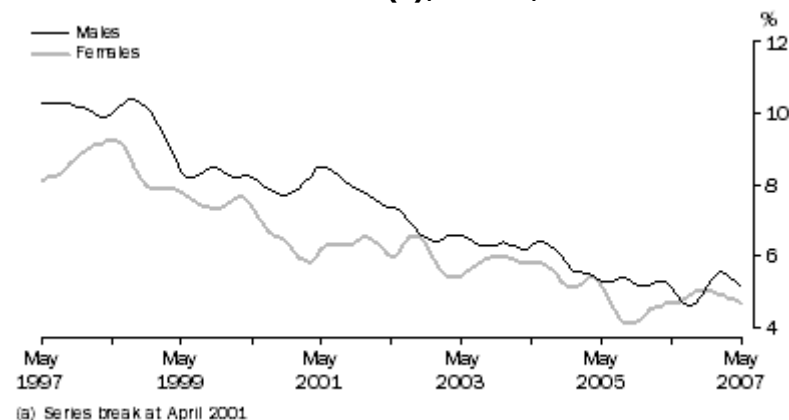
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend unemployment rate for females fell to 4.7% in May 2007 after being steady at 5.0% for the four months September to December 2006. For males the unemployment rate fell to 5.1% in May 2007, after reaching a peak of 5.6% in January 2007.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(a), Trend, South Australia

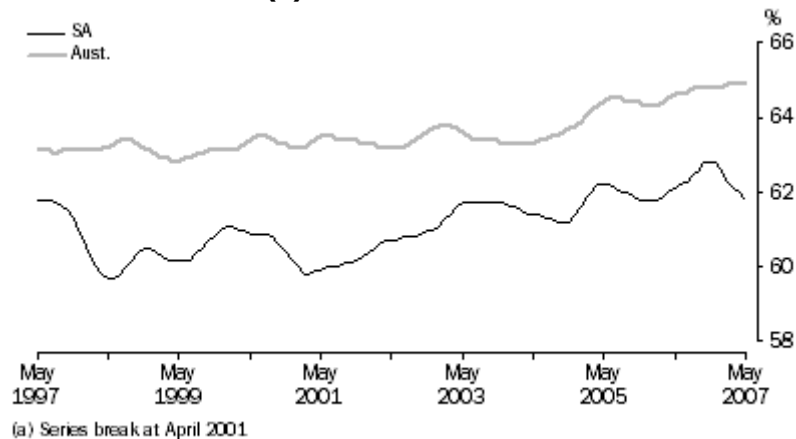


Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia in May 2007 was 61.8%, down from 62.6% in January 2007. In the ten year period from May 1997, the lowest estimate was 59.7% in May and June of 1998. Australia's trend participation rate remained steady at 64.9% for the four months to May 2007. The lowest participation rate reported for Australia was 62.8% in April and May of 1999 for the ten year period from May 1997.

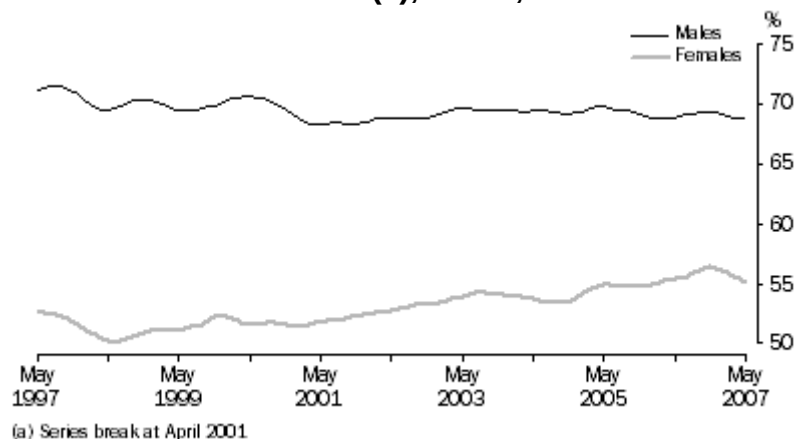
PARTICIPATION RATE(a), Trend, South Australia and Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

For South Australia, the trend participation rate for females has remained above 55.0% since February 2006. The high point was 56.5% in November 2006, falling slightly to 56.2% in January 2007, and 55.1% in May 2007. Nationally the female participation rate has remained at 57.7% since January 2007. After a high of 69.4% in November 2006, the participation rate for South Australian males has steadily dropped to 68.8% in May 2007. The Australian participation rate for males has been consistently higher than that for South Australia since May 1997, and was 72.3% in May 2007.

PARTICIPATION RATE(a), Trend, South Australia



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)

Incomes

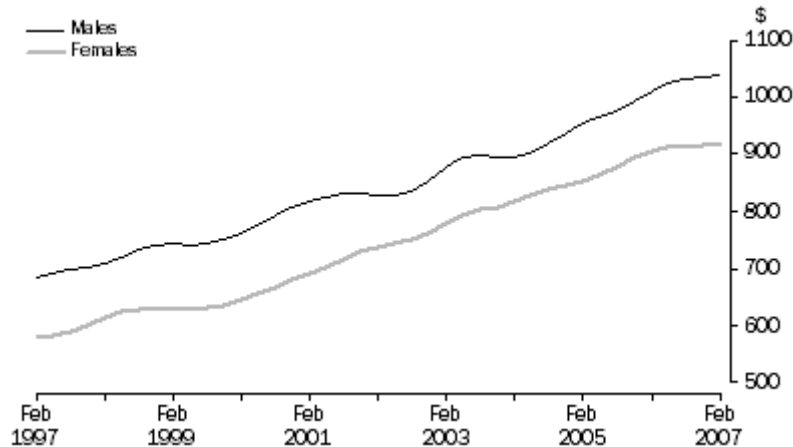


INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.6% to \$999.50 in the 12 months to February 2007. Nationally, the corresponding increase was greater, 3.4% (up to \$1,070.40).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME ADULT ORDINARY, Trend, South Australia



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0)

For South Australia, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time, full-time adult) earnings rose by 2.7% for males and 1.0% for females over the 12 months to February 2007.

The February 2007 female average weekly earnings (\$916.50) in South Australia were 88.4% of the corresponding male average weekly earnings (\$1,037.30), compared with 89.9% observed a year earlier (February 2006). Nationally, the February 2007 female average weekly earnings (\$953.90) were 83.9% of the male earnings (\$1,136.60).

International Merchandise Trade



INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

South Australia's value of exports (in original terms) increased by of 33.6% between January 2007 (\$554m) and March 2007 (\$740m). In March 2006 the state's value of exports was \$770m. The highest increases in value of exports were reported for Wine exports (up \$55m, or 50%) and Road vehicles, parts and accessories (up \$43m or 360%) from January 2007. Declines in value were reported for the exports of Wheat (down by 24%) and Fish and crustaceans (down by 27%).

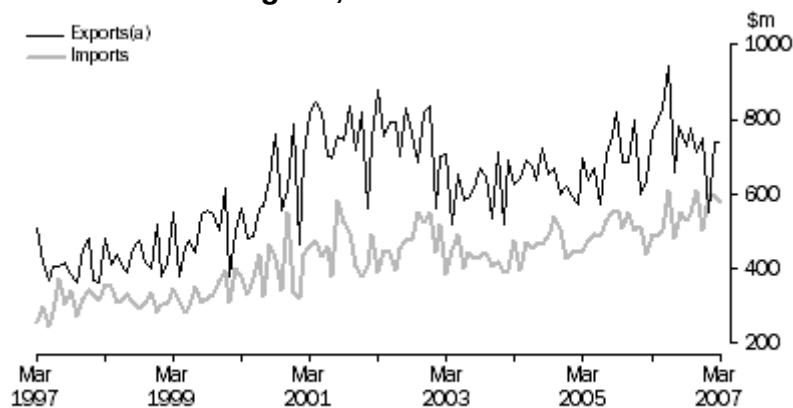
Australian exports also rose (by 10.4%) over the January to March 2007 period. The main industries that contributed to the increase in the value of Australian exports were Machinery

and equipment manufacturing (up \$576m, 66.7%), of which exports of passenger vehicles rose to \$225m from \$83m; Food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing up \$419m, 36.1%; Agriculture, \$166m, 33.5%. Counteracting the increased exports for these industries were decreases in exports for Coal mining, down by 7.6% (\$152m); Metal ore mining, down by 6.4% (\$126m); and Oil and gas extraction, 6.4%, \$70m.

The value of South Australian merchandise imports decreased to \$576m in March 2007 from \$597m in February 2007 and \$600m in January 2007. In March 2006 the state's merchandise imports amounted to \$496m.

Other than for January 2007, the value of exports from South Australia exceeded the value of imports for all periods from July 1996 to March 2007. Nationally, for the same period, in most months, the value of imports has exceeded the value of exports.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Original, South Australia



(a) State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs.

Source: International Trade in Goods and Services, Australia (cat. no. 5368.0)

Housing Finance

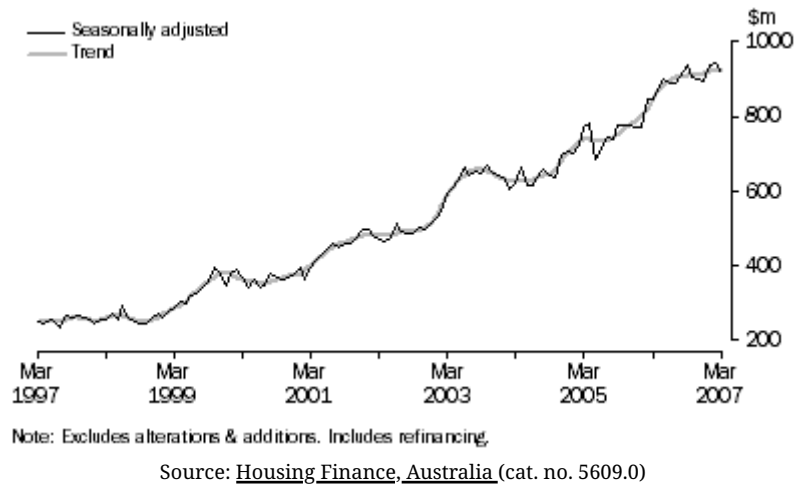


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

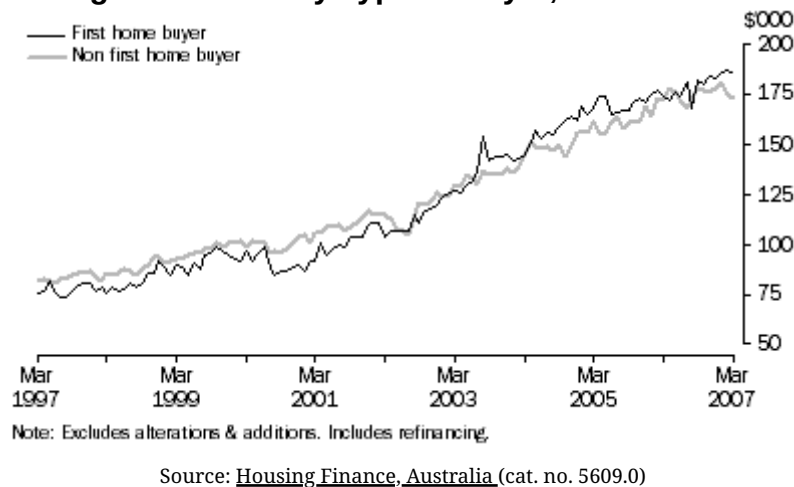
The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia has risen by 9.7% to \$926m in the 12 months to March 2007. Nationally, for the same period, the increase was smaller at 8.3% (to a total of \$14,399m).

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), South Australia



Since March 1997, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia has more than doubled from \$80,800 to \$174,900 in March 2007. The gap between the average loan size for first home buyers and non-first home buyers has gradually widened over the seven months from September 2006 to March 2007. In March 2007 the average loan size for first home buyers was \$185,500, which was 7.2% greater than the average loan size of \$173,000 for non-first home buyers; in September 2006, the average loan size for first home buyers was \$182,600, or 2.4% greater than for non-first home buyers.

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION), Original, Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer, South Australia



Environment



ENVIRONMENT - USE OF TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The effects of greenhouse gas emissions on the environment appear to be of growing

concern as evidenced by the frequency of discussion in the general press. In Australia, the transport sector is the third largest source of greenhouse gas emissions and is one of the sectors contributing to emissions growth in this country. In 2004, transport contributed 14% (76.2 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) of Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions, with road transport accountable for 89% of this (68.1 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent). Passenger cars alone were estimated to be responsible for contributing 61% of all emissions from road transport (41.7 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) (DEH 2006).

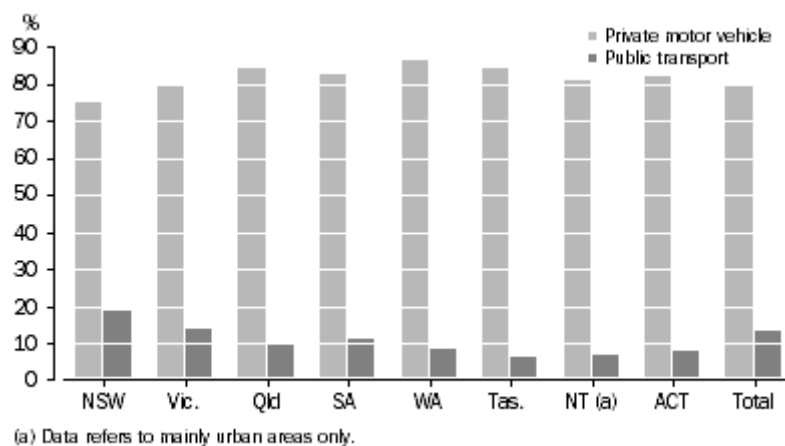
MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY

According to Australian Bureau of Statistics data published in Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006, (cat. no. 4602.0), the majority (83% or 549,000) of South Australians aged 18 years or over who worked or studied used private motor vehicles (as driver or passenger) as the main form of transport to their place of work or study. This was higher than the proportion for Australia (80%) but lower than the proportions for Western Australia (87%), Tasmania (84%) and Queensland (84%). The lowest proportion was reported for New South Wales (75%).

In 2006, only 11% of South Australians aged 18 years and over who were working or studying used public transport as their main way to get to work or study, compared with 14% Australia-wide. New South Wales had the highest proportion of people who used public transport for this purpose (19%), followed by Victoria (14%).

Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of South Australians who used private motor vehicles as their main form of transport to work or study has remained the same, with the proportion who used public transport increasing slightly from 10% to 11% over this period.

MAIN FORM OF TRANSPORT USED ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY — March 2006



Source: Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 (cat. no. 4602.0).

In 2006, 75% of South Australians aged 18 years and over drove a passenger car as their main form of transport to work or study, more than that for Australia (72%). This was second highest after Western Australia (79%).

Car pooling was not overly prevalent. Only 4% of South Australians aged 18 years and over reported being a passenger in a car on a usual trip to work or study, behind the Australian Capital Territory, Queensland and Tasmania (all 6%).

In 2006, of those South Australians who drove a motor vehicle to work or study on a usual basis, 80% reported they did not take a passenger on a usual trip to or from work or study. This meant that on average, on a usual commuting day, four vehicles in five transported only one person. While this state level seem large, it was similar to the levels reported for Victoria (86%), Western Australia (82%) and New South Wales (81%).

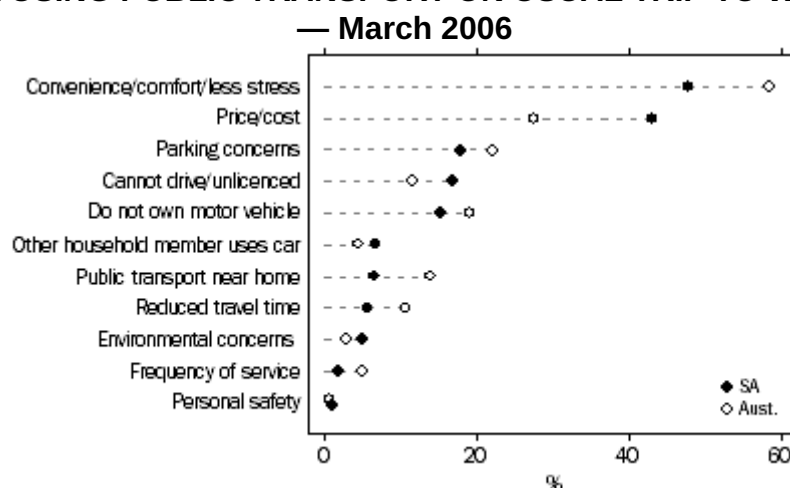
USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

In 2006, 11% of South Australians aged 18 years and over who worked or studied used public transport as their main form of transport. Since 1996, the proportion who used public transport as their main form of transport has increased by 1%.

Of those South Australians who used public transport as their main form of transport to work or study, nearly half (48%) said they used public transport because they found it convenient, comfortable and less stressful than other forms of transport, while 43% used it because of cost. South Australians were much more likely to use public transport for cost reasons compared to the rest of the country (28%).

Concern for the environment was not a major factor for choosing to use public transport. Only 5% of South Australians who used public transport to get to work or study cited this as a reason they used it, although this was nearly twice the proportion who cited this as a reason nation-wide (3%).

REASONS FOR USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT ON USUAL TRIP TO WORK OR STUDY

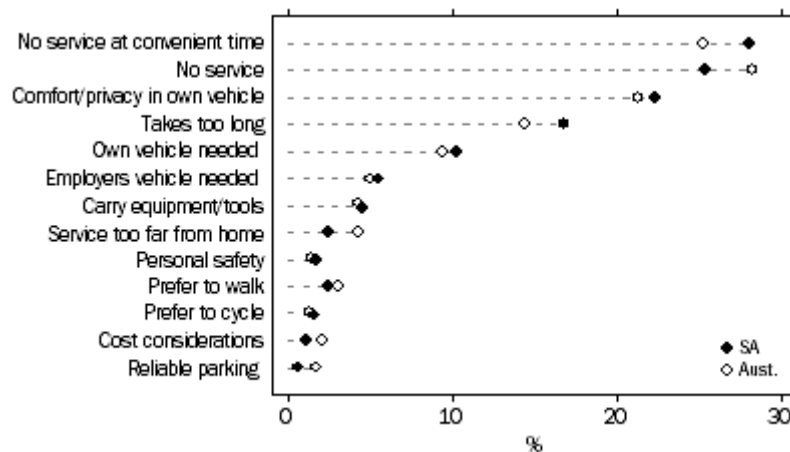


Source: [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#)

Of those South Australians aged 18 years and over who worked or studied and did not use public transport for their regular commute to work or study, the main reasons given for not using public transport were the lack of a service either at a convenient time (28%) or no service at all (25%). While this was similar nationally, the lack of services at a convenient time was an issue for more in South Australia (28%) than nationally (25%).

Nearly one quarter (22%) of South Australians in this reference population preferred the comfort or privacy in their own vehicle.

REASONS FOR NOT TAKING PUBLIC TRANSPORT TO WORK OR STUDY — March 2006



Source: [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#).

REFERENCES:

Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, [Environmental issues: People's views and practices, March 2006 \(cat. no. 4602.0\)](#).

Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Heritage (DEH), May 2006, [National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2004](#)

About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian economy. The overview will be updated on a quarterly basis (in March, June, September and December) and in the intervening months the publication will include feature articles that provide a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other ABS publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary table).

Replaces: 1307.4

South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society (Feature Article)

South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society

On 27 June 2007, first release data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing became available to all Australians via the ABS website. This release includes a vast amount of important information about our nation. Over the next 12 months, more information from the 2006 Census will progressively become available.

Following the release of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, SA Stats will be featuring articles on South Australia's demographic, social and economic characteristics based on the latest Census data. These articles will be published in addition to the usual SA

Stats articles released in non-quarterly months.

This first article highlights changes in South Australia's population and household structure over a 10 year period from the 1996 Census. Key findings include:

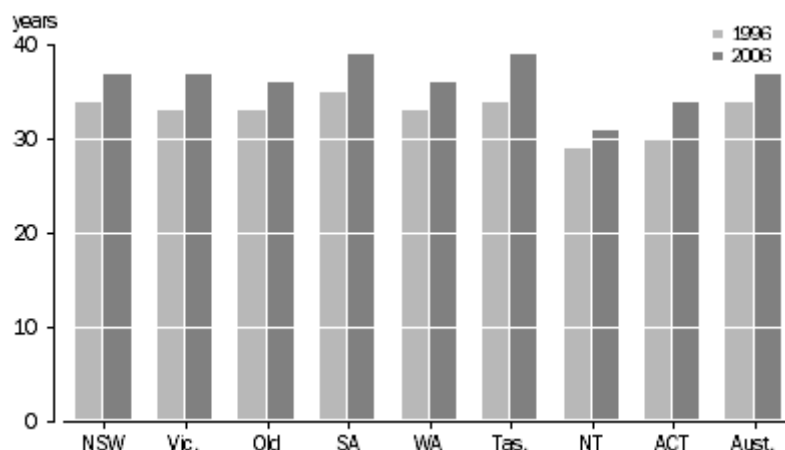
- South Australia's population is becoming older, with the median age increasing from 35 years in 1996 to 39 in 2006.
- South Australian households were less likely to own their own home outright, with 34% fully owned in 2006 compared to 40% in the 1996 Census.
- There are 97 males for every 100 females in South Australia.
- English, Italian and Greek were the most common languages spoken in South Australian homes.
- South Australia recorded the highest proportion of lone person households across the country.
- The median monthly home loan repayment in South Australia was the second lowest in the country.

The figures in this article exclude overseas visitors. Where an answer to a question has not been provided (i.e. not stated) these occurrences form a separate category in the data and therefore some percentages do not total to 100%.

Age

The median age of South Australians was 39 years in 2006, compared to 37 years for all Australians. In 2006, South Australia and Tasmania had the oldest median age (both 39 years) of all states and territories, while the Northern Territory had the youngest median age (31 years). The median age of South Australians has increased from 35 years in 1996 to 39 years in 2006. While the median age increased in all states and territories between 1996 and 2006, the largest increase was recorded for Tasmania where the median age rose by 5 years (from 34 to 39).

MEDIAN AGE, State and Territories



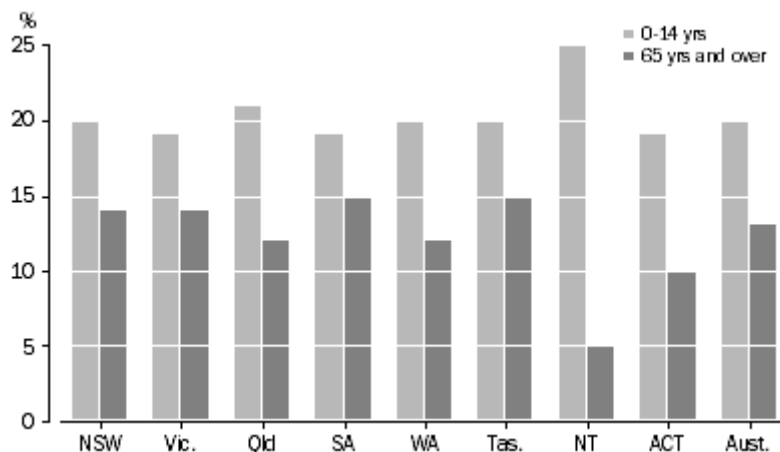
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

In 2006, the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over in South Australia was 15%, compared to 13% for Australia. South Australia and Tasmania had the highest proportion of the population in this age group (both 15%), while the Northern Territory had the lowest (5%). The number of South Australians aged 65 years and over increased by 35,445 between 1996 and 2006. Proportionally, South Australians aged 65 years and over represented 14% of South Australia's population in 1996 and 15% in 2006. Over this period, Tasmania (from 12% to 15%) and the Australian Capital Territory (from 7% to 10%) recorded

the largest proportional increase in this age group.

The proportion of the South Australian population aged 0 to 14 years in 2006 was 19%. Nationally, one-fifth (20%) of the population was aged 0 to 14 years in 2006. South Australia, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory reported the lowest proportion of its population in this age group (all 19%), while the Northern Territory (25%) had the highest proportion aged 0 to 14 years. From 1996 to 2006, the number of South Australians aged 0 to 14 years decreased by 13,857. Proportionally South Australians aged 0 to 14 years represented 21% of South Australia's population in 1996 and 19% in 2006. The proportion of the population aged 0 to 14 years decreased in all states and territories except the Northern Territory where it stayed the same. The largest proportional decrease in this age group was recorded for the Australian Capital Territory (from 23% to 19%).

PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS — 2006



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Sex

Females outnumbered males in 2006; in South Australia for every 100 females there were 97 males, the same ratio as for Australia. Victoria and Tasmania had the lowest ratio of males to females, with only 96 males for every 100 females. Females outnumbered males in all states and territories except the Northern Territory, where for every 100 males there were 94 females.

Indigenous status

In South Australia, the number of people identifying as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origins increased from 20,444 (1.4% of the South Australian population) in 1996 to 25,556 (1.7% of the South Australian population) in 2006. This group made up 2.3% (455,027 people) of the population of Australia in 2006, an increase from 2.0% in 1996. In 2006, the Northern Territory (27.8%) had the highest proportion of Indigenous people, while Victoria (0.6%) had the lowest.

Birthplace

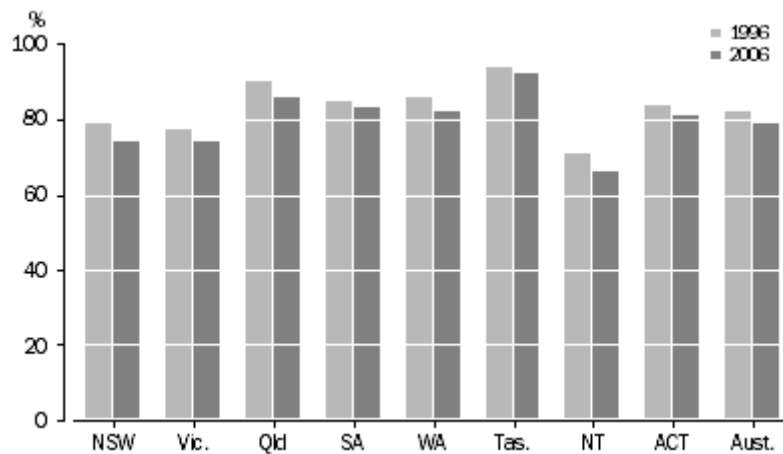
The proportion of overseas-born people in South Australia was 20% in 2006 compared to 21% ten years ago. In 2006, 22% of the population of Australia were born overseas, the same as in 1996. The state or territory with the highest proportion of its population born overseas in 2006 was Western Australia (27%), while the state or territory with the lowest proportion was Tasmania (11%).

Language

English was the only language spoken at home for 83% of the population of South Australia in 2006, compared to 79% nationally. Of all states and territories, Tasmania (92%) had the highest proportion of people who spoke only English at home, while the Northern Territory had the lowest (66%). Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of the population that spoke only English at home decreased in all states and territories; decreasing in South Australia

from 85% to 83% over this period. The largest decreases were recorded for New South Wales (from 79% to 74%) and the Northern Territory (71% to 66%).

ENGLISH THE ONLY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, Proportion of the population



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

In 2006, the most common languages spoken at home other than English in South Australia were Italian and Greek (both 2%). Since 1996, the proportion who spoke Italian in South Australia has declined slightly (from 3%) while the proportion who spoke Greek stayed the same (2%). In 2006, Italian and Greek were also the most common non-English languages spoken at home nationally (2% and 1% respectively). Italian was one of the two most common languages spoken at home other than English in all states and territories except New South Wales and the Northern Territory. In New South Wales the most common non-English languages spoken at home were Arabic (3%) and Cantonese (2%), while in the Northern Territory Djambarrpuynyu (1%) and Arrernte (1%) were prominent.

Household Characteristics

Of the 609,911 South Australian households counted in 2006, 66% were family households, 27% were lone person households and 3% were group households. In comparison, 67% of all Australian households were family households, 23% were lone person households and 4% were group households. Of all states and territories, Victoria had the highest proportion of family households (68%), while the Northern Territory had the lowest (60%). South Australia (27%) recorded the highest proportion of lone person households, followed by Tasmania (26%), while the Northern Territory had the lowest proportion of lone person households (19%).

The proportion of households that were family households decreased in all states and territories from 1996 to 2006. While the proportion of family households in South Australia decreased from 69% to 66% over this period, the largest decrease was recorded for the Northern Territory (from 65% to 60%). Over this period, the proportion of lone person households increased in all states and territories, with lone person households in South Australia increasing from 25% to 27%. The proportion of group households in South Australia stayed the same over this time (3%).

In 2006, the median South Australian household income range was \$800–\$999 per week, lower than that for all Australian households of \$1000–\$1199. In 2006, the Australian Capital Territory had the highest median household income range (\$1,400–\$1,699) of all states and territories, while South Australia and Tasmania (both \$800–\$999) recorded the lowest median household income range.

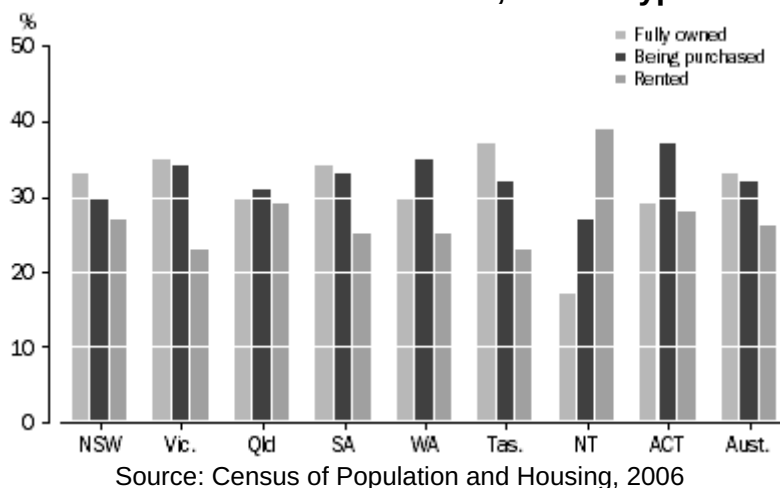
The median household income range for South Australia rose from \$500-\$599 per week in 1996 (\$648-\$777 in 2006 dollars) to \$800-\$999 in 2006. This was less than the increase recorded for the median household income range for Australia which rose from \$600-\$699 per week (\$778-\$906 in 2006 dollars) to \$1000-\$1199 over this period.

Dwellings

The number of dwellings recorded in the 2006 Census in South Australia was 681,191, an increase of 62,514 (10%) from 1996. Of these, 90% were occupied private dwellings, 10% were unoccupied private dwellings and less than 1% were non-private dwellings. In comparison, the number of dwellings recorded for all Australia increased by 17% over this period. However, the proportion of each dwelling type was the same as that for South Australia (90%, 10% and less than 1% respectively). In 2006, the Australian Capital Territory (93%) had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings, while Tasmania (87%) had the lowest proportion of this dwelling type. In contrast, Tasmania (13%) had the highest proportion of unoccupied private dwellings and the Australian Capital Territory (6%) had the lowest proportion of this dwelling type. From 1996 to 2006, there was little change in the proportions of these three dwelling types across all states and territories with the exception of the Northern Territory which recorded a decrease in occupied private dwellings from 94% to 90% and an increase in unoccupied private dwellings from 6% to 9%.

In 2006, 34% of occupied private dwellings in South Australia were fully owned, 33% were being purchased, and 25% were being rented. This was similar to proportions for Australia as a whole (33%, 32% and 26% respectively). Of all states and territories, Tasmania had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings that were fully owned (37%), followed by Victoria (35%), while the Northern Territory had the lowest proportion (just 17%). The Australian Capital Territory (37%) recorded the highest proportion of these dwellings being purchased, while the Northern Territory recorded the lowest proportion (27%). Occupied private dwellings in the Northern Territory were more likely to be rented (39%) compared to other states and territories, while those in Victoria and Tasmania (23%) were least likely to be rented.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, Tenure type — 2006

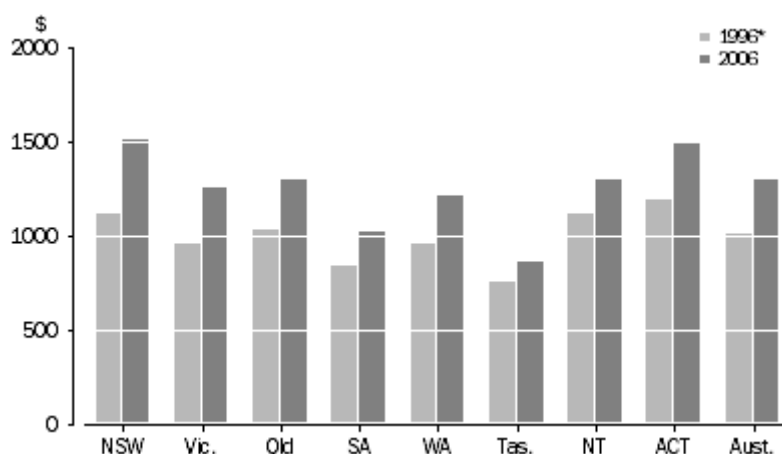


For South Australia, the biggest change since 1996 has been the decrease in outright home ownership, down from 40%. This has been countered by an increase in dwellings being purchased, up from 27%. Over this period, almost all states and territories showed a decrease in outright home ownership, with the exception of the Australian Capital Territory where the proportion of fully owned dwellings stayed the same (at 29%). The biggest decrease in outright home ownership was recorded for Victoria (44% to 35%), New South Wales (from 42% to 33%), and Queensland (39% to 30%) where the proportion of dwellings fully owned fell by 9 percentage points. Conversely, all states and territories recorded an increase in dwellings being purchased, with the biggest increase occurring in Victoria (27%

to 34%) and New South Wales (23% to 30%), both up by 7 percentage points.

In 2006, the median monthly housing loan repayment of the 204,073 occupied private dwellings being purchased by South Australians was the second lowest in the country at \$1018. This was up from \$650 (\$842 in 2006 dollars) in 1996. This increase was smaller than that recorded for Australia as a whole, with the median monthly housing loan repayment increasing from \$780 (\$1011 in 2006 dollars) in 1996 to \$1,300 in 2006. In 2006, New South Wales had the highest median monthly housing loan repayment (\$1,517), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (\$1,500). The lowest median monthly housing loan repayments was recorded for Tasmania (\$867).

MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENTS, Occupied Private Dwellings



* Reported in 2006 dollar values
Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006

Over the decade to 2006, the biggest increase in median monthly housing loan repayments were reported for New South Wales (up 35%), Victoria (up 32%) and Western Australia (up 26%). The Northern Territory had the lowest increase, up 17% from 1996. In the same period, South Australia recorded a 21% increase.

In 2006, the median weekly rent of the 156,288 occupied private dwellings being rented in South Australia was \$150, compared with a median of \$190 for Australia as a whole. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest median weekly rent (\$260), followed by New South Wales (\$210), while the lowest median weekly rent was recorded for Tasmania (\$135) and the Northern Territory (\$140).

Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia (Feature Article)

Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia

Regular participation in physical activity can provide significant health benefits. Health changes associated with regular participation have been shown to reduce the effects of heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, some cancers and depression. Social, environmental or cultural factors influence how and why people participate in sports and physical recreation activities.

This article provides an overview of results from the 2005–06 Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) relating to participation in sports and physical recreation activities. The

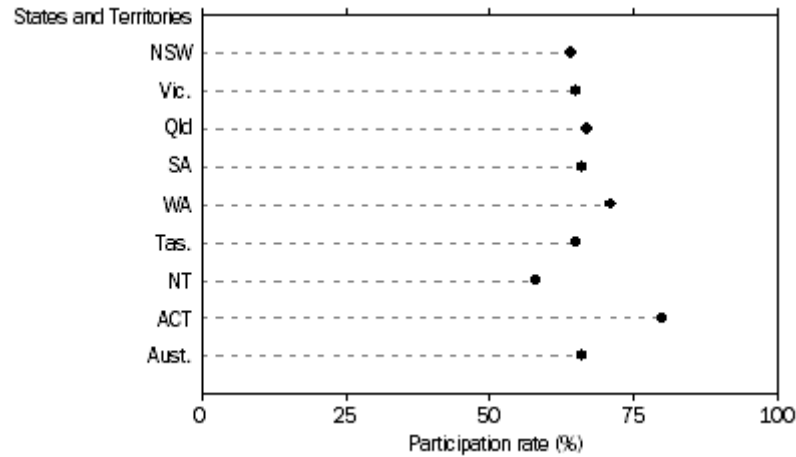
survey was conducted from July 2005 to June 2006 from persons aged 15 years or older. Information on the characteristics of South Australians who participated in any type of sporting or physical recreation activities in the 12 months prior to interview are presented. The data are compared with Australian figures as well as with estimates from other states and territories.

Participation in this article is defined as being a player, competitor or someone who physically undertakes the activity. Non playing roles such as coaches, umpires or officials and administrators are excluded.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS

In 2005–06, 66% of South Australians aged 15 years and over reported participating in sports or physical recreation activities at least once in the 12 months prior to interview. This was the same as the national participation rate (66%). Among the states and territories, the Australian Capital Territory had the highest participation rate (80%), followed by Western Australia (71%) and Queensland (67%). The Northern Territory had the lowest rate of participation at 58%.

PARTICIPANTS, SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, States and Territories



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

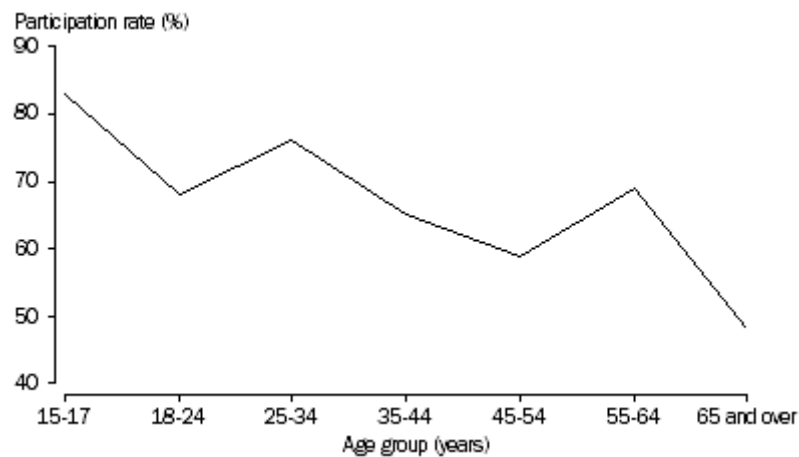
Age and Sex

More South Australian females (415,000, representing a 67% participation rate) than males (390,800 or 65%) participated at least once in a sport or physical recreation activity in the 12 months prior to interview. This was similar to the national rate for males and females (both at 66%).

People aged 15 – 17 years had the highest participation rate (79%) while those aged 65 years and over had the lowest (49%) in South Australia. Nationally persons aged 15–17 and 25–34 years had the highest participation rates (both 75%), while people aged 65 years and over had the lowest (49%).

South Australian male participation rates fluctuated across the different age groups. Males aged 15–17 years had the highest participation rates (83%) while those aged 65 years and over had the lowest (48%). In the graph below, the rates of participation for South Australian males are shown to increase in the 25–34 year and 55–64 year age groups.

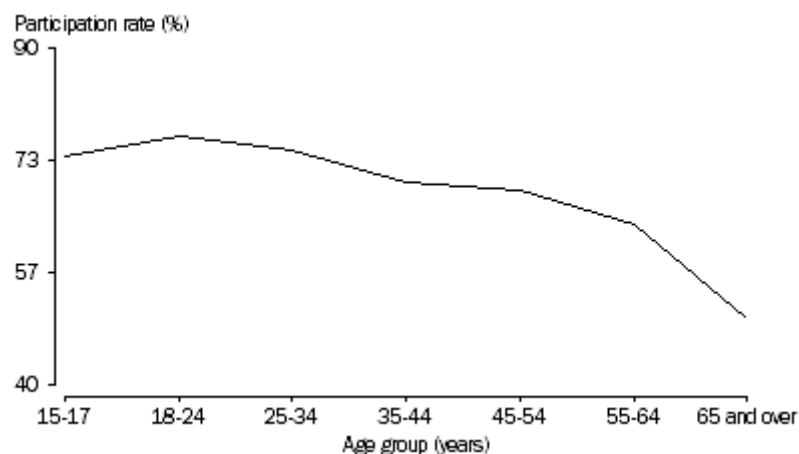
PARTICIPANTS, SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Males, South Australia



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005-06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

South Australian females aged 18-24 years had the highest participation rate (77%) and those aged 65 years and over having the lowest (50%). Across the different age groups, females showed a clear inverse relationship between participation rate and age.

PARTICIPANTS, SPORT AND PHYSICAL RECREATION, Females, South Australia



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005-06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

Birthplace

South Australians born overseas in a non-English speaking country had a lower participation rate (52%) compared to those born in Australia or born overseas in a mainly English-speaking country (both 68%). Females who were born overseas in a non-English speaking country had the lowest rate of participation (48%) among South Australians who participated at least once in a sport or physical recreation activity in the 12 months prior to interview.

Nationally, the rate of participation for people born overseas in a non-English speaking country was lower (52%) compared to those born in Australia (68%) and those born overseas in other main English-speaking country (72%). This relationship was similar across the other states and territories.

Employment status

Employed South Australians had a higher participation rate (72%) than those who were unemployed (58%) and those not in the labour force (56%). South Australians working part-time had a 75% participation rate while those working full-time had a 71% rate of participation.

These figures were similar for Australia and the other states and territories. Across Australia,

employed people had a higher participation rate (72%) than the unemployed (66%) and those not in the labour force (55%). The full-time and part-time employed showed similar rates of participation (72% and 73% respectively).

Type of participation

The 2005–06 MPHS classified participation in sports or physical recreation activities into organised and non-organised activities. Organised participation involves participation in activities organised by a club or association. This is not limited to a sporting body, for example it can be a social club, church group, scholars association or gymnasium. Non-organised participation is defined as participation in sporting or physical recreation activities that does not involve a club or association.

An estimated 633,500 or 52% of South Australians aged 15 years and over participated in non-organised sports and physical recreation activities in 2005–06. This was almost double the population who participated in organised sports or physical recreation (333,800 persons or 27%).

The rates of participation in organised and non-organised sports and physical recreation activities for Australia were similar to SA (28% and 54% respectively). These rates were also similar for the other states, ranging from 26 – 30% for organised activities and 52 – 57% for non-organised.

Regularity of participation

Regular participation in sports or physical recreation activities was defined as participation undertaken more than twice a week in the 12 months prior to interview. In that period, 29% or 357,200 South Australians participated in sporting or physical recreation activities on a regular basis. More females (192,000 or 31%) than males (165,200 or 27%) in South Australia participated more than twice weekly in the 12 months prior to interview.

When the regularity of participation is taken into account, the rate of regular participation shows an upward trend with increasing age. South Australians aged 55–64 years had the highest regular participation rate (37%) while those in the 15–17 year age group had the lowest regular participation rate (18%). A possible factor that contributed to this trend could be the choice of activity among the age groups. A majority of South Australians aged 55–64 years (43%) participated in walking for exercise. This is an activity where one can easily be involved, whether alone or in a group, and this may influence one to participate on a regular basis.

These figures are similar for Australia, with 29% of the national population participating more than twice weekly in 2005–06. South Australia had similar rates of more than twice weekly participation with Victoria (29%) and New South Wales (27%). The Australian Capital Territory had the highest rate of more than twice weekly participation (42%) while the Northern Territory had the lowest (26%).

Frequency of participation

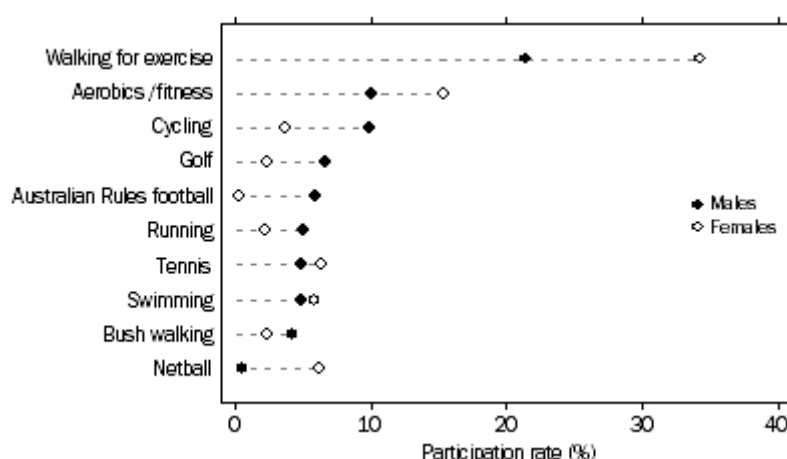
Almost one third (32%) of South Australians aged 15 years and over participated in sports and physical recreation activities for a total of 105 times or more (more than twice weekly) in the 12 months prior to interview. The rates of participation for males and females in South Australia at this frequency were 30% and 33% respectively. These rates of participation were similar to those observed for Australia and the other states and territories. Nationally, 32% participated for a total of 105 times or more, with more females (34%) participating at this frequency than males (30%). The ACT had the highest participation rate (45%) at this frequency (105 times or more), followed by Western Australia (38%) with the Northern Territory recording the lowest (29%).

Respondents were further asked as to the number of activities participated in at the different frequencies. There were 15% of South Australians who were involved in only one activity and participated 105 times or more. Nationally, 13% were involved in only one activity and participating for 105 times or more in the 12 months prior to interview. More than half of the national population (56%) were involved in only one activity across all the frequencies of participation.

MAIN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Walking was the most common physical recreation activity among South Australians aged 15 years and over in 2005–06 (28% or 343,000). Aerobics/fitness was the second most popular activity in South Australia (13%) followed by cycling (7%) and tennis (6%). Among South Australian males, walking was also the most popular physical recreation activity (21%), followed by aerobics/fitness (10%), cycling (10%), golf (7%) and Australian Rules football (6%). The most common sports or physical recreation activities among females in South Australia were walking (34%), aerobics/fitness (15%), tennis, swimming and netball (all at 6%).

PARTICIPANTS, TOP TEN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES, South Australia



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

Similar patterns were seen for Australia and the other states and territories with walking and aerobics/fitness being the most common and second most common activity. More people participated in swimming nationally (9%) compared to South Australia (5%). Victoria and SA had similar rates of participation for tennis (5% and 6% respectively). New South Wales had the highest participation rate (4%) and highest number of participants (219,800) for outdoor soccer compared to 17,200 or 1% of South Australians over the same period. The rates of participation for Australian Rules football in South Australia (3%) was similar to Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory and was higher than New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory (1%). Victoria had the highest number of participants (132,500) in Australian Rules football, which is almost half of the national figures (268,700).

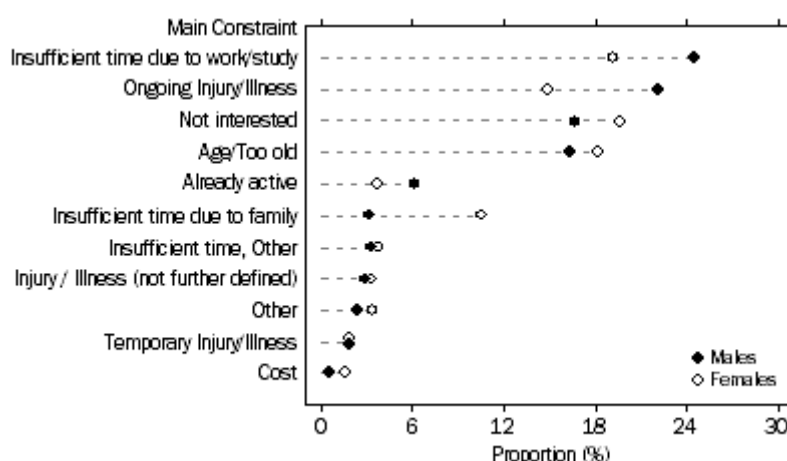
Rugby League and Rugby Union were more popular with the eastern states. New South Wales had the highest number of participants for Rugby League (49,500) and Rugby Union (44,700). This made up more than half of the participants nationally for Rugby League (91,700) and Rugby Union (79,900). Queensland had the second highest number of participants for Rugby League (37,000) and Rugby Union (19,800). The participation rate for Rugby League in New South Wales and Queensland was similar to the national rate (1%). There were no participants for Rugby League recorded for Victoria and Tasmania during that period. The rest of the states and the Australian Capital Territory had rates of participation of less than 1% for Rugby League. Though the Northern Territory recorded a participation rate

of 2%, the data had a high relative standard error and thus is considered unreliable. A similar pattern was seen with Rugby Union. The rate of participation for Rugby League nationally was similar to the rates for New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory (all 1%). The rest of the states showed participation rates of less than 1% with the Northern Territory recording no participants for Rugby League in the 12 month period leading to interview.

CONSTRAINTS ON PARTICIPATION

Information about the perceived constraints on participation was collected from people who did not participate in sports and physical recreation activities or those who responded that they participated for only 1 – 12 times in all activities in 2005–06. Insufficient time due to work/study was the most commonly reported constraint to participation among South Australians (23%). Other common responses given were 'not interested', age/too old (both 18%) and ongoing injury/illness (both 17%). Among males in South Australia, insufficient time due to work or study was the most common constraint to participation (26%). Simply being 'not interested' was the most common reason given by South Australian females (21%). More South Australian females than males also reported insufficient time due to family as a constraint on participation (11% and 3% respectively).

MAIN CONSTRAINT, NON-PARTICIPANTS AND LOW LEVEL PARTICIPANTS, South Australia



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

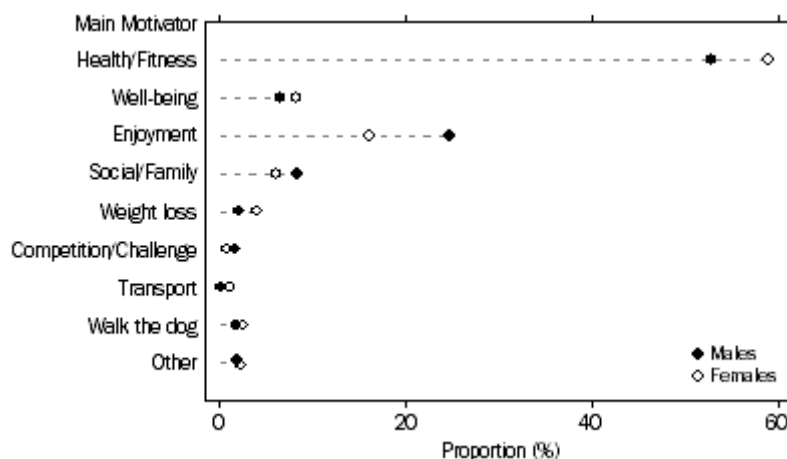
Nationally, 23% or 1.7 million people indicated that insufficient time due to work/study was the most common constraint to participation. The other states and territories had similar constraints to participation. Insufficient time due to work/study was the most common response given except for Tasmania, where 'not interested' was the most common constraint reported (19%).

MOTIVATORS FOR PARTICIPATION

Reasons on why people participate in sports and physical recreation activities were also collected from respondents who participated in all activities 13 times or more in the 12 months prior to interview. Health and fitness was the most common reason (36%) for participation in South Australia. Other reasons stated include enjoyment (21%), well-being (15%) and social/family (13%). Males and females in South Australia also indicated the same motivators for participation. More females than males indicated health and fitness as their main motivator (59% and 53% respectively), with more males than females indicating enjoyment as their main motivator (25% and 16% respectively).

When the respondents were asked to provide their main motivator for participation, health and fitness was also the most common main reason given (56%). This was followed by enjoyment (20%), well-being and social/family (both 7%).

MAIN MOTIVATOR, PARTICIPANTS, South Australia



Source: 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2005–06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

The overall Australian figures also indicated that health and fitness (33%), enjoyment (21%), well-being (16%) and social/family (14%) as the most common motivators given by people aged 15 years and over who participated 13 times or more in all activities in 2005–06. Similar motivators were reported for the other states and territories, with health and fitness being the most common reason given for participating in sports and physical recreation.

Further information can be obtained from the publication 'Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation, Summary of Results, Australia, 2005–06' (cat. no. 4177.0).

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